NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.]

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1855. Mr. DICKINSON moved a Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the management of the Canals.

He motion was made the special order for Wednes-

He motion was made the special order for Wednesday sext.

Description of articles of association.

On previous notice, Mr. SHERRILL introduced a bil, which provides that it shall be the duty of any last officer having charge of a department in which the article of association of any company or association, who have the second of association of any company or association, who have the provider of association of any company or association, who have the provider of association of any company of a second of the following of the first of the fields in his edites, to be recorded which may hereafter be filed, in the Contrader's Office, it remains shall be existe the filed, in the Contrader's Office, it remains shall be existen the filed in the Contrader's Office, it is to be first of the first provider of the first provider to the Controllier's Office. The feet meet much be from the first the first of the purpose of having recorded such articles of association presenting the same. An appropriation of \$1,000 is not to the first provider of the purpose of having recorded such articles of association as are now on file.

BLATIVE TO COLLEGES.

Mr. CROSBY introduced a bill, this morning, which provides that if any of the principal of any property, conveyed in trust, to any incorporated Columbia et other incorporate literary Institution, for my of the sprease specified in the Act. "Authorizing Certain fractions of May 14, 1840, or for the purposes provided for its Act assect the name, passed April 21, 1845, shall indee up by the assectation of the interest arising their form, in conformity to the provision contained in the state of the interest arising their form, in conformity to the provision contained in the made the provision to the interest arising their form, in conformity to the provision contained in the mode and proposity to the provision be made therein, then in such matter whill be decimed most expedient by the Institution holding at 186. RELATIVE TO COLLEGES.

BANK" AND INDIVIDUAL BANKERS.

Mr. SPENCER, on previous notice, introduced the

Mr. Sr ENCEL, on previous most set it shall not a strict for any Bank or individual banker, authorized to a larful for any Bank or individual banker, authorized to a larful for any Bank or individual banker offending against the parties of this set and parties of this set and forfeit and pay for every such of previous of this act shall forfeit and pay for every such of sets, and the like cam for every day such often at the continued once-shall to go to the use of the complainant, and the other half for the benefit of the poor.

genjainant, and the other half for the benefit of the poor.

EFISCOPAL CHURCH.

gr. SPENCER introduced a bill this morning,
which incorporate the Right Rev. Horatic Poiter,
G.T. Bedell. John Henry Hobert, Hamilton Fish,
later Bredish, Robert B. Minturn, and Cyrus Cartis, as
forester of the Fond for the Benefit of the Widows and
foresterned Chrysmen, and of Aged and InfraGraymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, instituted by
a teneral Convention of the aforesaid Church, to the year

The fashire of the Corporation to be measured by a Board of sens Trustees, to be appointed triennally by the General Cavention aforesaid, on the community by the General Cavention aforesaid, on the communition of a Joint Councilies thereof. The persons named above, to be the first Trustees, and shall hold their office this the meeting of said Cavention in 1856. The Corporation to have power to take by diff, arant, or devise, and estate, real or personal, and to lead and couvey the same. The Act to take office, and to to gift grant, or device, and estate, real or personal, and tod and convey the same. The Act to take effect had ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

Total..... SEAMEN'S BANK.

ASSEMBLY.

GUARANTINE—A CORRECTION.

Section twelve of Mr. RAYMOND's bill was given incernedly yesterday. The following is a correct remmary:

incerectly yesterony.

summary:
Serion 12 provides that vessels arriving with yellow fever
crather contagions diseases abourd, shall recentle, used or opposize the Floating thoughts multi the year box-fiel, and camined
by the floagital Physician, and by him allowed to proceed or
induced to remain.

SENERA ORDERS.

The House went into Committee, Mr. LEIGH in the Chair, and took up the bill appropriating the remnes of the United States Literature and Deposit Fund. Reported to the House and ordered to a third resing.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. DIXON has introduced the following:
ANACT to provide sgainst Unage Buildings in the City of
Startos I. Provides that all buildings exceted south of 100
let north of Forty-econdst, in said Gity, and extending
him the East to the Hudsun Rivers, shall have front and rear
vils, and side walls on both sides—built upon stone or brick
finatelions.

Fig. 3. Prevides that a fouldings 30 feet in width, shall be not less than 12 inches thick; or, in lieu, iron or oak, locust prelies pine posts, not more than 30 feet apart.

Sec. 3. Prevides that partition walls shall be built on a consistent of bick or stone; also every post, girder, pillar, or

bean. Sec. 4. Provides that cellar piers, columns, piers, and posts sail of collide some, shall have, at intervals of not less than thise feet, a stone not less than three tuches thick, and of dimeter and way equal to the column, pier, &c. 80. Novides that temporary supports during creetion had be firstly constructed.

that he firmly constructed.

Sec. 6. Outside walls shall not be less than 8 inches thinks and all walls exceeded up feet in hight shall be 12 toches

Sac. 6. Outside walls shall not be first and a thought shall be 12 inches int it of 50 feet not less than 15 inches.

Mr. 7. Morter used shall be made as follows: For brick work, the part lime and three parts such; for stane work, one part issued for parts such, too inferior lime shall be used, and sate shall be clear, sharp grit, and free front loam.

Mr. 8 No wood work shall be placed within four inches of suffice, and no obtainey shall be started upon a floor or beam; as if these shall be properly parased within four inches of suffice, and no obtainey shall be cut of the supported by arches of forms of the contract of the suffice of the contract of the contra

No. 11 Sentile frames, shutters, &c., to be covered with more; the line, or from the line of roofs shall not extend tone party, side, or from weather of roofs shall not extend tone party, side, or for line of 20 make specific provisions as the manner in which buildings shall be built; with a view a crearly and protection against fires.

Itc. 21. Ash holes to be built of stone or brick, without the get wood to any party line of the line of line of

THE TEMPERANCE UILL.

Be House went into Committee, Mr. STANTON in the Chair, and took up the bill for the Suppression

distribution of Mr.
The question pending was on the motion of Mr.
Import to reconsider the amendment limiting the
puts of sellers to 25 per cent.
The motion to reconsider was carried.
The question was then on adopting the amendment,

The question was then on adopting the amendment, lid it was stricken out.

If. RHODES said it appeared to him be a foretest conclusion that this bill was not to be amended.
Infliends intended to not permit any amendments
watever. But it was their policy to entertain memtest somewhat after the manner of the disciples of
sac Waitor. The hook is nisely baited and thrown
the was opposed to wasting the time of the
liase in futile discussion. He moved to strike out
be enacting clause, so that the House could disagree
with the Committee, and pass the bill to a third readthe wanted it understood that he was a friend of
hypshibitory law, but he wanted this one shorn of
the fits obnoxious features before it was given to
the people. Mr. BALDWIN said the bill declared, in its gen-

E. BALDWIN said the bill deciared, in its gentrafeatures, what he approved of. But there were
Ree few amendments which he wentld like to have
Rade, yet he would do nothing to embarrass it. He
Peak rather vote for it than embarrass it in any way.

Mr. WISNER hoped the friends of the bill would
Repose no more amendments. He did not bedeve
Peak be bettered. It had been scrutinized by able
Pea-men with as much wisdom as was possessed by
sembers here. If the time of the House was occubied by propositions to amend by its enemies, they
will be responsible for the consumption of time.

Mr. BAKER, after claiming the privilege to proreceich amendments to this bill as he deemed expedient, and that he was entitled to action upon them,
trued to the question of a prohibitory sentiment in
lis State. He said if men claimed that Gov. Clark
Tas elected on this issue, they cannot but admit that

Is elected on this issue, they cannot but admit the as received on this beare, they cannot but admit that immority of the State gave their expression in favor of the bill. It had been asserted that Gov. Clark had thanged his opinion with regard to a prohibitory law. He did not say whether this was so or not, but he would say that, if he had, he had a perfect right to do and the result of the last election justified him in L. It was claimed that he was supported by the en-terforce of the friends of the Maine Law, and yet

L it was claimed that he was supported by the entra force of the friends of the Maine Law, and yet it is said that there is a clear majority in the State is favor of that law amounting to 75,000. He insteed the result of the election only showed what blance can be placed upon these Maine Law on. But it was claimed that Judge Bronson and J. Ullmann drew off Maine law votes. This could make been the case with the first gentleman, and is the latter, if he was a Maine law man, he (Mr. I.was a "Know-Nothing" with regard to it. He have, however, that Mr. Ullmann claimed votes in its county, on the ground that he was opposed to a flain law. These things all went to show the little remained to be placed on this Maine law party. They have the infidelity of this Temperance party. Inteed, Mr. B. would be greatly surprised if Gov. Clark that not changed his opinion since the election. If it is claimed that the Temperance party is in a large majority in this State, the vote shows an inconvertible fact to the contrary. If it is claimed that many of them went off to Ullmann, then it is shown that them went off to Ullmann, then it is shown that them went off to Ullmann, then it is shown that there is not a Temperance element in the State which is visible. And if not, then it is entirely useless to spinlate for such an element. Mr. B then proceeded length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BOYNTON thought the House had other busi-

nose to transact as well as this, and moved that the Commistee rise and report progress. Carried-

Arrivative rise and report progress.

Mr. LEIGH moved that this hill be made the peried order for this afternoon. Lost—15 to 34.

The House then went into Committee, and took up the bill to axend the Syracuse City Water Works (ampany. Third reading. Recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SUSSION

Local bills, but only of local interest, were concided. The bill for the appraisal of Canal damages to the Mountain Ridge contractors at Lockport Mr.

WORMLEY opposed, as leading to enormous claims gainst the State by other contractors. After a long temporary of the Mountain Committee rose, and reported progress, when the House adjourned.

THE HEALTH OF MR MASON.

Our Special Correspondent at Paris sends us moder date of the

It is with great satisfation that I am this week enabled to report a marked improvement in the condition of Mr. Mason's health. The prospect of a complete recovery from his late dangerous attack is now altogether probable. It is not anticipated, however, that he will again resume the duties of his office. In the meantime Mr. Piatt has been recognized by the French Government as Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. John B. Wilbor, Jr., and Mr. Byron Kirby have been appointed attaches.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, the South promised the North, in return, that the Slave-trade should be abolished in the District of Columbia. The Slave Power keeps faith with the Free States in this matter the, same as site does in all such compacts—the Missouri Compromise for instance.

Not long since I saw an advertisement, in the city papers, of several slaves to be sold at public auction in front of the City-Hall. To-day, I cut the following advertisement from The Star, of this

SERVANT WOMAN and BOY for SALE.-A No. I servant Woman and Boy for sale; are slaves for lif-Woman 23 years of age, Boy 2, both sound and hearby. She is the best cook, washer, and fromer in the city. Apply to RIGHARD'S, Agent, No. 428 13th.

The Slave-trade abolished in the District of Columbia, forsooth! How the North is humbugged? "Never mind," says Stephens, of Georgia, "She will stand it." Senator Cooper expects to be returned to the Scnate, and it is announced that he is to make a speech in favor of the Know Nothings to morrow. Should not a Senator be in his seat at least one day in five? Last session, when some bill came up, in which the absent Senator from Pennsylvania was supposed to be interested, a motion was made that it be postponed until the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania was in his seat, as he might wish to make some remarks upon it. Mr. Badger hastily interposed that if the Senate waited till that Sena! tor was present, it might waituntil the last day of the session. Mr. Badger, however, on a subse quent day, very courteously disclaimed any inten tional reflection on the manner in which his hon orable friend attended to his Senatorial duties. Mr. Cooper was then busily engaged with the interests of the Sunbury Railroad, of which, I believe, he is President. Perhaps his constituents were better served by his efforts to establish that improvement than they would have been by his labors in the Senate. But it did look queer to go into the Senate day after day, nearly the whole of the last session, and see but one Senator there from the Keystone State-especially while so important a matter as the repeal of the Mis sour! Compromise was pending.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS' BILL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855. Notice was given in the House, to-day, of a resolution to be offered next Monday, to fix a day for the consideration of the bill to bestow a gratuhy of some \$3,000,000 upon certain persens

claiming to be the creditors of Texas. The bill is presented under suspicious circumstances, from the fact that it has already passed the Senate by a large majority. That same body ratified the Gadeden Treaty, and passed the Nebrasks bill by decisive votes. Its prompt sup-

port of this extra three millions for Texas scrip-holders will, necessarily, prejudice the measure, both with the House and with the country. It was expressly stipulated, both in President Tyler's Treaty with Texas, and in the Joint Reso-lutions of Congress under which Texas became a member of our Union, that she should retain her public domain, and pay her own debts. She offered us her public domain if we would assume her debts, but that offer we declined. She retained her public lands, and we confirmed her title and bounaries by a war with Mexico, which cost us one hundred millions. Subsequently we gave her ten millions outright, under the pretense of getting minions outright, there is no her extreme north, her release of a small strip on her extreme north, by no possibility worth one-twentieth part of that sum, and to which her title was doubtful and attenuated in the extreme. We are now asked to pay three millions more, for the benefit of certain

ripholders.
It is said that the Custom-House revenues of Texas were pledged to certain of her creditors, before her annexation to the Union, and that, as by the act of annexation those revenues were transferred to the Federal Government, the duty of providing for those creditors was transferred to the same Government. All this proceeds upon the supposition that, before the annexation, those the supposition that, before the annexation, those creditors had a species of lien or mortgage upon those revenues. This is all a mistake. Their only security was the ability and good faith of Texas. The appropriation of the Custom-House revenues to a particular purpose, was a mere fiscal arrangement of Texas, and liable to be altered by her, as necessity or a change of policy might dictate. In no intelligible sense, either in law or in fact did it constitute a lien or or in fact, did it constitute a lien or mortgage. The security of the creditors of Texas, one and all, rested solely in her good faith and in her ability. The first has not been diminished as, one ability. The first has not been unamended by an and the second has been vastly augmented by an exation. In return for our Custom-House revenexation to not nues, amounting at the time of annexation to not more than two hundred thousand dollars, we have relieved her of military expenditures vastly greater in amount. Her lands have been made valuable, and she has new in her own treasury and here, ten millions of bends, which she has received from us, substantially as a gratuity. As, then, we have taken none of her resources without paying an enormous equivalent, by what principle are we now invoked to pay debts which we expressly referred to receive.

fused to assume Who asks us to pay these extra three millions Not Texas, for she denies that it is due. Abund-antly able, as she undoubtedly is, rich in her own right, and enriched by our munificence, to pay all she ewes, she only claims the recognized pre-rogative of sovereignty, to fix for herself the extent of her liabilities, subject only to her moral respon-sibility, to the opinion of mankind. To vote this extra three millions .. an insult to Texas, because it is an impeachment of her justice, although it is an impeacament of her own delegation in Congress seems ready to inflict the disgrace upon her. These gentlemen should pause. If those lly due, to the full extent as claimed claims are rea why does not Texas discharge them from her own overflowing Treasury! Does it become the Sens tors and Representatives of Texas to give vote tors and Representatives of Texas to give votes which assume that Texas is swindling her creditors, and swindling them so flagrantly as to entitle them to an appeal to the charity of Congress.

A LOOKES-ON. THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

other occurrence, short of an enlarged edition of the Actor-place Riots, can begin to develop the extent of excitement produced by twelve loches of snow. Cold as it is, a single foot of frozen rain warms the enthustaem of the people up to fever heat, when it bods over in the shape of sixpoony eleign-rides, and all met ner of noisy carouse, lasting as long as the most fervid imagination can see a dirty street of mud and snow still lingering on the shady side of the least frecountryman, or a citizen reared out of doors, where pleaty of room was the staple product of the land, nothing is more absurd than to see this great City frightened from its propriety and turned into an immonse lunatic asylum, by a flarry of snow that would hardly induce a backwoods boy to venture a ridedown hill on a band-sled. The true co ception of a sleigh-ride never entered the brain of the City-reared biped; he knows as little of the genuine article as he does of fresh cream and pure milk, apocryphal productions of animals which he has been told actually eat grass, and drink spring water instead of distillery slop. Indeed, it is doubtful if he has any higher idea of the use of snow, than that it comes as a blessing to coal-dealers and livery-mee, and a curse to horseffesh and sidewalks. He can have no poble realization of the true country sleighing party the three feet on a level of spotless purity: the great drifts, traversing the dazzling plain like mountain chains; the smooth, besten road, scarcely less stained then the untrodden fields; the bappening to promisenously of a dozen robust, bashful young men, upcontaminated by rum and tobacco; the display of horses that never felt City drudgery, and " do n't know anything else but go," the gathering of "the gals," clad in garments that would frighten City fastions back to Paris, and make one of our belies faint at the mere idea of carrying-garments made to keep out colds, doctors, consamption said death, and keep in virtue, health and happiness; the bustling mother, looking out for comfort in the shape of furs and blankets; the stowing in each sleigh of six or eight boys and girls, properly assorted, and

carefully arranged in a sea of fresh straw, under donds of buffalos and blankets; the word, the start, the merry laugh, the crack of the whip, the music the bells, the ring of the steel runners, the miles on miles of clear track: the exhibitating atmosphere, un sinted by city stenches; the stars sparkling almost down in the tree-tops; the silence, unbroken save by the sharp crack which tells of a tree sp it by the frost, the baying of a distant dog, or the joyous welcome of the few who are met or passed upon the road; the tittle Babel of merry conversation among the buffalos, with now and then an echo to the splitting of the trees. the lights in the windows of yonder old farm-house where the party is expected; the happy greeting, as the panting team, steaming like a locomotive, hauls up at the door; the grand assembly unrobing "right in the fore room," where a are-place like a baradoor is devouring a configgration that would call out the engines in the city; the glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes; and cider and apples, the rustic plays, "Blindman's Bioff," "the Button," and "Wink em Shily," ending with the country dance; the return ome at Christian hours; the whole affair unmarred by city follies, and unblemished by city vices-such is a real sleigh-ride, and such one of the beneficen

But here, the thing which goes under the name of a sleigh-ride, is a very different article. A few wealthy people can afford a private turn-out; but then there is in the City no really safe place to drive-the great stages are overywhere, crushing the fancy vehi-cles like egg-shells. The masses take their sleighing in sixpenny doses, packed like herrings into a crazy box on two bob-sleds; exposed to the keen blasts, hustled and trodden upon by each other; knocked down and run over; pelted in the face by snowballs made of the fifthy mixture of the street; snaked through a labyrinth of vehicles, at the risk of life; stuck on bare pavements, the tortured runners shrick ing death to their nerves at every step; thus the City stage-rider, after an hour's "enjoyment," is larry if he gets home with no more serious damage than his hat ruined, coat split up the back, corns tradden into plasters, pocket picked, eye busged up, and temper oured for a month. Yet the temptation is irresistible and the poor wretch who is left on his back in Broad way, and wades ashore, cursing all manner of sleigh ing, forgets his troubles before his clothes are dry, buttons his fragmentary coat together, and goes in

again.

The riot ran high yesterday. Except on Broatway, there was a very tolerable degree of slipperiness, which was fully improved. Every horse that could go, and every winter vehicle that would bear drag ging, was in the service. It was a rough place and me for women, but they lived through it. They were packed into the sleighs like bundles of dry goods, and trampled down by rowdy boys; they were pelted with chunks of street dirt; subjected to showers or tobacco-juice, borne on the breath of bad rum, and seasoned with caths and ribald conversation -Doubtless they suffered a hundred per cent. of pain for every five of fun; but they had their sleigh-ride. And so did thousands of the other sex. In the evening the mania was at its hight, and so far as "noise and confusion" could go Broadway might have challenged any place this side of Pandemonium. The revel, which began in good spirits, went on in recklessness, and ended in desperation. From 8 to 11 o'clock, it is no exaggoration to say, that in Broadway life was constantly in danger. We never saw more criminally reckless driving. Huge sleighs, black with yelling, crazy men, raced through the street at the highest speed; they smashed together, breaking legs and arms; they tor down iron awning posts, ran over pedestrians, killed their own horses, yelled themselves hoarse, cursed till they could no longer articulate, threw snow into rival sleighs until their arms refused their office; in short, went stark, staring, diabolically mad-for all of which a foot of snow stands responsible. The wear and tear of horses and carriages was immense though there will be little complaint on that score, as the money earned by a horse in such a season will

very soon equal his ordinary value. We know it will do little good to protest against anything that the half-crazy to rn sees fit, in its snow phrenzy, to be, to do, or to suffer; yet we do hope that the dangerous snow balling will be suppressed Lest night Broadway seemed to be infested with whole sleigh-loads of reckloss or drunken vagabonds, who stowed their vehicles half full of chunks of ice and snow, which they hurled upon the sleighs they met, selecting those full of women and children, and then shouting as if they hadn't done a trick mean enough to disgrace a mad dog. Many persons were seriously injured by these heavy pieces of ice; and all enjoyment was shilled by the fear that every approaching gang would repeat the outrage.

If there is any one place where democracy especially prevails, it is in Broadway-there the rule of the people is undisputed at any time, but most especially in such a carnival as that of yesterday. Digkity stood no chance whatever, and so it came down graciously and gave in. The Judge and the thief sat cosily together in the "Kip & Brown;" the priest and the harlot were in the same interesting predicament: the temperance reformer and the animated whisky barrel nudged each other: the pickpocket and the policeman, the beggar and the millionaire, the quaker and the fop, the Know-Nothing and the Jesuit, the proud and the humble, the base and the neble, the good, bad and indifferent, mingled as lovially as though they had been all their lives sitting in the same pew and believing the same doctrines. Truly, your four-horse sleigh, like Death, confounds ctions-when there is a foot of snow.

On the avenues and in the side streets, there wa something considerably more like enjoyment. Far up town there were a great many splendid equipages, and the day and evening were enjoyed within ra

tional bounds, without degenerating into obscenity or Sleighing in New-York is the event of the year No

brutality.

Of Brooklyn and the provincial towns in the neighborhood of the Metropolis, the same remarks are true. Business was in a great measure suspended, while all the world and his wife and children went abroad to enjoy the Winter Carnival.

THE SHILLING HARVEST.

No farmer ever looked out upon his field of golden grain with more satisfaction than thousands in this City looked out upon the snow yesterday morning. It was their harvest. Twelve inches of snow lay upon three hundred miles of City streets, and from all the sidewalks that snow was to be shoveled off by many a willing hand, ready to work for the ready pay that would be given for work that must be done. To many a poor worker, who has had nothing to do notil he has nothing to eat, this work was a god-send-long looked-for, and, although a cold subject, was warmly welcomed, for its proceeds would bring both food and fire. At an early hour the harvesters were abroad, shovel in hand, ready to gather in their crop. By daylight they were satir, and many of them walked two or three miles to find a good field. How anxiously they watched every house for a sign of life, and whenever any one came in sight they were hailed with: "Have your walk "cleaned off!" "How much!" "I will do it for "three shillings." "No." "I will do it for two." Still "No;" and generally he would go on, not willing to take the shilling offered, while there was a chance to get twice the amount from some free: hearted customer. It was a pleasant sight to look out upon some of the quiet streets of dwallings, and ree, as far as the vision extended, a line of these snew-shovelers busy as bees in their harvest-field. To them it was far different than to many a child and poor widow, without coal, without bread, and barefoot, so that they could not go out to gather cinders from ash-boxes, or broken victuals at the base ment doors. We estimate the number of houses and stores from before which the snow had to be showeled yesterday, at not less than fifty thousand, and that the payments would average 12] cents each many paid 25, 37; or 50 cents. At that average, the snowshovelers harvest would amount to more than six thousand dollars. It was a happy day for the harvesters, for the pay was much needed, and worthily spent, by most of those who gathered the crop.

In consequence of the large number of persons who crowd omnibus sleighs, the pickpockets are reaping a great harvest. A woman giving her name as Thompon was arrested in Broadway, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Jane A. Losier of a wallet containing about \$80. The woman Thompson had with ber a little girl about twelve years of age. Mrs. Losier, discovering her loss, had the sleigh stopped, when Officers Weylan of the Fifth Ward and Harrigan of the Reserve Corps were apprised of the robbery and arrested the woman and child. Upon examining the sleigh the wallet and money was found near where Mrs. Thompson was sitting. They were both taken to the Station House and locked up for the night. These large sleighs are so great a resort for pickpockets that it behooves citizens patronizing them to lock well to their wallets, watches, &c.

During the early part of last evening, a man whose name we could not ascertain, fell upon the sidewalk, corner of Rose and Duane-sts., and expired almost instantly. He struck upon the back of head. Many accidents have occurred within a few days past, in consequence of the neglect of house-keepers to cleanse their sidewalks of snow and City ordinance, relative to this matter, should be enforced.

should be enforced.

The New York papers of yesterday state that the Postmaster-General had given an order to Mr. Henry Bacon, of the firm of Page, Bacon, of Co., of San Francisco, and Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, that letters expected from the former firm, with invoices, tills of lading, &c., to Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, should, upon their reception at the Post-Gice, be delivered to Mr. Bacon. Such an application was made on Saturday to the Postmaster-General, but that functionary has an decided to grant it, and will not, without further advice. It would put the Government in the attitude of deciding upon private right to property, and perhaps to a large an mail. It would seem to require a judicial instead of an Executive proceeding. [Wash, Cor. Jour. of Com. The letters allieded to by the Geo. Law, did not come in the mail, but by a messenger, and were

ot come in the mail, but by a messenger, and were delivered to Mesers. Duncan, Sherman & Co. house immediately handed them over, with the seals unbroken, to Mr. Hoadley, the assignce of Mesers. Page, Bacon & Co -thus cetablishing the fact that the unusual measures taken to obtain possession of these letters were entirely unnecessary.

Examination of Ward School No. 2 -Anexan ination of the scholars of the various departments of this seminary was made by Mesers. McKeen and Seaton, the associate City Superintendents. Besides the Primary, (which, under the charge, as principal, of Miss Conklin, is in a most excellent condition.) there were about 300 pupils in the Male Department, and some 250 in the Female. Of the School Officers of the Ward, Com's Webb and Denike, and Trustees Buck; man, Gray, Brimsmade, Bremner, Worrall, and Mr. Parkinson, Inspector, were present-to all of whom, the Superintendents and others, the examination afforded, we understand, the most sincare gratification. Mr. Kiddle is principal of the Male Department. The Female Department is under the charge of Miss Buld win as principal, and Miss Matthews as vice-princi-pal: and the scholars under their care acquitted them-

relyes in a truly creditable manner.

The attendance in the school throughout, we understand, is exceedingly good, and it continues well to maintain the high character it has ever borne.

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In answer to the many inquiries which have been made, both privately and through the public jeurnals, as to who is entitled to compete for the Op-era Prize of One Thousand Dollars, which I offer as Lessee and Manager of the Academy of Music, per-

mit me to state that I am very much surprised that any but one construction could be put upon my offer. I think the eligibility for competition is settled defi-nitely by the Constitution of the United States, which gives to every adopted citizen equal rights with those born upon the soil. Upon this broad ground I base my offer, and consider it open to every full and resi-dent citizen of the United States.

If I am in error in my position, and you can show me in what my error lies, I shall take it as a favor if you will point it out, and its remedy. I am Sir. yours, most obediently, OLE-BULL.
(Sirry the Academy of Music Fourteenth-st., Jan. 24, 1855.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE AGAINST WIL-

LIAM C. VALENTINE.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER MORTOR.

The investigation was resumed yesterday morning,

at 10 o'clock.

John W. Goin, of the firm of Poole, Pentz & Goin.

was called for the Government. He deposed as follows: I have known Mr. Wm. C. Valentine for eight or ten years; I have been in the habit of shipping men for im once in a while; we did ship the crew of the Julia Moulton in February, 1854: I don't know how much we paid them in advance: it might have been in the neighborhood of \$200; we shipped the mate, and be signed the articles; I did not see him sign the articles, but saw him sign the receipt for \$80 advance wages, dated 8th February, 1854; he signed it J. Beins: I identify the man now present (Wills); is the man who signed the receipt J. Heins: the money was paid to him in our office by our clerk. I cannot say I saw the money paid; in relation to the money advanced, while the vessel was in the river waiting for her crew, I saked Mr. Valentine who was good for the bill, or responsible for it, and he said that the Captain would leave tha, money with Babbige &

Valentine to pay up; we were paid the money by Babbige & Valentine after the vessel had gone.

Cross examined by Mr. Whiting—I can actually state that the 850 were paid to Mr. Heins (Wills) in our office; Mr. Valentine was not present at the time; the money was paid by our clerk. I cannot say that it is the money was paid by our clerk. I cannot say that is, Babbige paid me the money for the alvance to the light commission or the actionment of A neutron and British claims, will close its business of the light beat, and the Commission will make report to

Mr. Babbige paid the the money for the alvanawages.
Q. Did you refuse to pay the edvance wages to the
main at any time! A. I did not: I cannot say who
was with Wills when he shipped all the men shipped
af our office are shipped in the ordinary way. I was
not in the office when the order to ship was left; I
moderated it was left by the Castain: I would not
know Capt Smith if I saw him now, I believe: Mr.
Velentine said he would ask the Captain of the vassel to leave the money with the firm to reimburse us.
Direct examination resumed—We were in the habit of shipping crews for Valentine & Babbige, when
we are assured that they own a share in a vessel we
herer ask any question, but where a vessel we
herer ask any question, but where a vessel is consigned to them or they furnish stores, then we ask
whether the Captain will pay the bill or leave the
money with them.

whether the Captain win pay the bid or level insmoney with them.

Q. Did you know what interest Mr. Valentine had
in the Julia Moulton, or what reason you had to apply to him for information as to your pay? A. Because I understood that Mr. Valentine was putting
up the stores for that vessel, and that Caot Snith
was in the habit of going into Valentine & Bubbiga's
store; I had no conversation with Mr. Bubb

figural opening. Cross examination resumed—When I say that I understood Valentine was porting up the stores, I mean Valentine & Babbige were putting them up; we had no reason to believe or suspect that the Julia Moulton was going out upon any illagitimate enter-

mean vacantice & basing were patting that he declined to go in the Moulton, and that you might ship another mate! A. No. Sir.

Henry Fling, being sworn, deposed that he shipped on board the Julia Moulton, and that you might ship another mate! A. No. Sir.

Henry Fling, being sworn, deposed that he shipped on board the Julia Moulton, as an ordinary seaman, by Poole, Pentz & Goin; Mr. Lieus gave me the memey and what things I wanted.

Q. Will you begin and tell the whole story of the voyage of the Julia Moulton? A. She saited on Senday, 17th of February, 1854; lay at Sandy Hook three days, and then went to sea; when thirty or forty days out, commenced to lay the slave-deek, and make gratings for the mish hatch: when about sixty days out, we reached the coast of Africa, at Cabena de Cobra; a bost came from shore with orders for its opt to sea for nine days, and then to come to a place further to the southward, and take in a cargo; we did so, and several of the Glamorgan's crew came on board; after the cargo came on board, we sailed for Cuba; about ten days after the supercargo died, and the supercargo of the Glamorgan took his place; when we got to Cuba, we hoisted our signal for a pilot, and the boest brought a pilot, and while we were beating up for one of the Keya, a lighter came off; the man, who said he was the American Consulat that place, came on board; two more lighters came along side: after we gave the negroes their dimors, we commenced putting them on board the lighters belonging to the consignoses, that was sent to took for the Julia Moulton, came up to the other lighter and took the negroes on board; they remained there till So clock the next morning, and the lighter, belonging to the consignoses, that was sent to took for the Julia Moulton, came up to the other lighter and took the negroes on board; they remained there till So clock the next morning, and the lighter went into a creek, and they landed the crew and negroes; we waiked that day about seven miles, when Capt. Suith left us; I did not see hi

when they is a the save deck and much the gratings for the batches; I did not ship to go to the African coast—I shipped to go to the West Indies, and thought I was a very long time getting there, as I had been there before; I went on board from Pier No. 48 East

iver.

The case for the Government here rested. The ex-mination will be resumed this morning at 12 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTI-CAL SOCIETY.

The above Society held its regular monthly meetirg last evening in the New York University. The President, the Rev. Dr. HAWKES, occupied the Chair, and a large number of members was present.

After transacting the usual preliminary business, a paper on Forests and their influence upon con-

a paper on Foresis and their influence upon ordization, by Mr. Geo. Schroeter, Chartographer to
the Society, was read by the President, Mr. Schroeter
not speaking Eogheb with sufficient fluency. The
paper was illustrated by an outline map, upon which
the extent and positions of two belts of forest upon
the globs were delineated. One of them was within
the north temperate and the other in the torrid zone.
The paper showed that in the temperate zone the
forest receded before man, while in the tropical zone
man was unable to overcome the forest. In this connection, be said, in his opinion hundreds of years
and millions of men could not reduce the Valley of the Amazon to a state of cultivation. The
nurber showed that the forest exerted a great influence
upon the antionaitiy of a country. In Yunataa the of a country degenerated, and civilization receded into ultimate savagery. The paper presented many nevel views of the influence of forests upon the morals, literature, art and poetry of man.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Schreeter for his able paper, and the meeting ad-

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. THURSDAY-The Recorder in the chair. Savoral petitions for correction of tax, were received and referred.
Some bills for copying indexes, advertising, &c.

referred.

Some bills for copying indexes, advertising, &c., were ordered to be paid.

A report was presented and adopted in favor of correcting tax to ratious persons named.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

A report was presented in favor of fitting up office of Register with iron frames, and that the books be repaired; also suggested that a temporary free proof building be arrested, with the old materials taken from rains of the New City dial, between the Halls of Record and morth west content of the Park, for the accommodation of the Controller, or the Register, with add there may now occupied by non-death officers, but how of the Register, which are now inserflicient, and it being probable that the contemplated new City Hall will must be completed for several years. Adopted.

A report was presented if favor of remitting to A. B. End tax on lot No. 150 Mercer-st, it having already becutated on all No. 250 Breadway, multing through to Mercert. (Taylor's Solom) the whole at a valuation of \$50,000. It was augusted in deliner that raising the valuation of property in this City to so high a point as it is does great injustice to New York tooking it pay a large proportion of the whole tax of the Sacks and that increasing the solaries of the Commissioners of Taxas on the ground that they add a large amount to the valuation of property in the City is hased on a great mistake. In reply it was said that the Commissioners of property in the City is hased on a great mistake. In reply it was said that the Commissioners of property in the City is hased on a great mistake. In reply it was said that the Commissioners of the Sacks and that the said to the property of the Sacks and that the said to the said property in the City is hased on a great mistake. In reply it was said that the Commissioners of the sacks and that the said to the said that the commissioners of the sacks and that the said that the commissioners of the sacks and that the said that the commissioners of the said that the commissioners of the sacks and that the said th

EOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THEADAY, Jan 25-Ald BARKER in the Chain.
FETTIONS REPERRIED.
Of J. Enapp and others for immediate grading of the Eighthav.
from Forty elable at to Harlett River.
Of Jon Filey, for extension of time to finish his contract for prains Forty sevents e., from Thirday, to the East River.
From the Pierr Nue. Boud 7 East River repeared.
To purchase "Audobon's Quadrupeds of North America."

us cost of \$300. To pay the funeral expenses of Adje. Jan McCabe, \$378 50.

The following was received from Mayor Wood:

- Mayor's Oryice, Jan.

The the Common Connell ... Maron's Graice, Jan. 20, 1956.

To the Common Connell ... Outside the processing apon this office together with other dates derivated apon me, of a ministry of the public increases that assistance should be provided for the friends Department that easistance should be provided for the Crimian Department that exceeding the commend and respectfully ask that one of the Police Maristrates be transferred to this office in discharge the Police Maristrates be transferred to this office in discharge the printing of the commendation a certain also of offences becomes according to the processing this recommendation, a certain also of offences according entirely assembly from punishment will be raceful and my out of the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing of the processing the process

d . connection with this this, Ald. Howard offered a resolution of Justice M. T. Breman be the maristrate appaier

tion that Justice moved that Judge Cubern he the person.

Aid. But one moved that Judge Cubern he the person.

Aid. Ear was in favor of referring the matter to a Special
Committee of three, in order that the Mayor might be consuited and his wishes rect.

The matter was so referred.

The matter was so referred.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

To flag Thirty (rat at, between Seventh and Eighth-ava, and appelation a n isspector for the work.

To appropriate \$1,000 for the Widows and Orphane Fund of the Fire Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Coupsel to the Corporation in reference mising t, suit of the Bank of the Commenwealth, p mising, suit of the Bank of the Commenwealth, paning since in the Commenwealth, paning since F.o. Ordered on filtering the Fourier of the From the Medical Chief of Police, in answer to a resource to the effect that R. W. Bowyer, while engaged at the Crystal Falsee, was paid by the City his salary as a policeman-Ordered on file.

The Board sejourned to Monday.

AND AMSKICAN CLASSIS.

Foreign Correspondence of the Evening Post.
Loxbox, Friday, Jan. 12, 18 L.

The Joint Commission for the settlement of A neucan and British claims, will close its business on the
15th itset., and the Commission will make report to
their respective Governments. No Commission to
their respective Governments.

The following decisions have been given on Jaims presented on behalf of the United States against the Briffish Government:

British Government:

Claim of N. L. Rogers & Brothers, of Salem, Mass., for the seture of customicatics assessed in the Bay of Islands, in New-Zeasand, during the years [150 and 1381].

The Commissioners discussed on the amount of damage to be awarded, and the case was referred to the unpire, and he awarded the sum of \$7.276.166.

Claim for the seizure of the schooner Fidelity, Thomas Tyson, curse. This recent was seized at Sierra Leone, on a charge of surgeling, from which the recent was discharged by the Court. The records of the Court showed that the century and the sale of the court should that the smuggling of coursed on a rivity evange. The Commissioners do not reased this as a legal ground of discharge, and besides, they say that there existed probable cause for the seizure, and the claim for distention was clealined.

here exhibed probable causes on distribute was classified and citalianed. Case of the bask Junes—P. J. Faraham & Co., owners, the following for the solvers of this vossel at St. Helena charged with our employed in the slave-trade, her sale at Shera leans, and for the costs on the vessel and the value of the vessel and the value of the vessel and cares.

The Commissioners did not agree, they severally declined
their opinions, and the case was referred to the unpure who

The Commissioners can but agreed they severally accurate their opinions, and the same was referred to the sumptre, who awarded to the comers of the Jones the sum of \$33,731, and to sunder prisons for ventures of goods therein as follows, vis. to James (6)thert, the master, \$1,855; to Memoraer Symmods, the mate, \$452, to W. Sexten the supercarge, \$1,850, amounting in all to the sum of \$10,625.

Brig Cyria, Peter C. Dimas, aware: For selecte and detaction of this visual by the British hits of war Alext, on charge of heing comersed in the slave trade.

Chaim despites \$4.

Chaim districts of the School of the School

the where also was select.

The Commissioner is singered on the danuar, and it was referred to the unipre. He awarded the sense of \$13,600.22.

Schooner Levin Lank, James Sallavan, owner. This resembly was sold by her master, and chattered to foreign owners on the coast of Africa. She was a decivated since and condemned at St. Helsen for heing concerned in the slave trade, and claim was made before the commission by her original owners, but the claim was dishounded. Singentine Voluce. John W. Disney and John Graham, owners.—For the seture of this vesser in 1830, by the British teamer Rattley write on a voyage from Edo, ou a charge of what for the data of the condemnation as a having failer papers.

The commissioners disagreed on the allower.

as having false papers. The commissioner disappear of the claim, and it was referred to the unique and he rejected it. The commissioner disappear and he rejected it. The schoner Celly Son, James Poller, of Kingston, Mass., excert - Claim is consequence of this vessel having been compelled to pay duties at Salifax in 1872, when he had put in there in he way to a market merely, wherehy also

polled to pay duries at failing in 1922, when she had put in there in her way to a market merrity, whereby she was com-pelled to dispose of her carso there at a loss. The Commissioners shear each of the aboveace of the claim, and the munity awarded \$100 in full of each claim. Bit p Amelia, Robert their of sowner, claim for the capture of this vessel by a British cruiser, while on her way from Porto-Rico to Ginzial upe. on the 1th of February, 1815, and for her what question that the date of the capture was prior to the It appearing that the date of the capture was prior to the ratination of the treaty of peace on the 25th of December,

suffication of the treaty of peace on the 27th of December, 14s, the claim was distilled and the Strip "Civil" Claim for damages in Eberating slaves on Brig "Civil"—Claim for damages in Eberating slaves on and this vessel at the Bahama Islands—compelled to put in

and the un-pire awarded to the several claimants the sum of \$12,130.

Maria Dolores, W. Tr gant, and others. For proceeds of this vessel and cargo, explained by a Bollvian privateer and brought into Barbad a where the vessel and cargo were sold by the British Colonial authorities. The claim was held soit to be within the intelection of the Commissioners.

The Tyris and Samen, Brookhouse and Hunt, of Salem, Meas, owners.—Dawnae claimed for seignre of these vessels in 1940, by a British cruiser, and sending one home for trial, and the other to St. Helena, charged with having violated the laws of the United States in regard to the siave-trade.

The Commissioners disagreed on the amount of damate, and the other to several cases of the law handed and sixty penude sterling.)

There were several cases of seigures of fishing vessels, arising under the treaty of 1818. The cases all the several cases of seigures of fishing vessels, arising under the treaty of 1818. The cases all the several cases of seigures of the several cases and the several cases of seigures.

There were several cases of seizures of fishing vos-ing a mining under the treaty of 1818. The cases all turned upon the construction of that treaty. The United States have contended that their vessels had a right to fish anywhere beyond three miles from the shore, while the British Government maintained that they must keep out three miles beyond a line drawn from one headland to another. By this construction they closed the Bay of Fundy, sixty miles wide and one hundred and fifty miles long, against American fishermen. The umpire has sustained the American construction of the treaty, and decided the fishing cases accordingly.

construction of the treaty, and decided the fishing cases accordingly.

Brig Enterprise, J. W. Neal and others, owners of siaves on board —Claim for damages in liberating slaves on board of said vessel under the laws of Bormuca, when driven into harbor in that Island by stress of weather.

The Commissioners disagreed on the allowance of the claim, and it was referred to the unipire, and he awarded to the claimants the sum of \$87,000.

Union for damages in liberating slaves forced on the Bahamas by stress of weather.

The Commissioners disagreed on the allowance of the claim, and the umpire awarded the sum of \$10,000.

There were other unimportant American claims, amounting on the whole to about forty, and the particulars of which I am unable to give you.

The British claims were vasily more numerous, and although many of them have been righted, yet, so far as the decisions have transpired, the amount of the awards to each Government appears to be nearly equal. The British Government entirely perverted the Commission from its original design, and presented every conceivable claim, and pressed all with equal perturacity. It is the English rule in controversies with fereign Governments to claim more than they

every conceivable claim, and pressed all with equal pertinects. It is the English rule in controversion with foreign Governments to claim more than they believe to be due.

Indeed there is scarce any relation between what they claim and what is just. It is not unusual for Englishmen to arrogate to themselves a greater measure of justice than they are willing to accord to the profit of any other nation, and then rely upon their Government to builty their adversary into granting their nubust demands.

Government to bury their unjust demands.)

His commission furnishes, I am informed, several examples in proof of this opinion.

The cases of Kennorthy, Shaw, Taylor, and others, Yorkshire importers, against whom suits were commenced at the instance of the Collector of New-York, menced at the instance of the Collector of New-York. Yorkshire importers, against whom suits were com-menced at the instance of the Collector of New York, in 1839 and 1840, charged with having defrauded the revenue, in passing goods through the Custom-House by false invoices, are the examples to which I refer. The parties evaded the service of process in some of the cases, and field from the country, but all the suits were, under the advice of counsel, compro-mised.

suits were, under the advice of counsel, compromised.

They have rested quiet until now, without taking
any steps against the Collector, or any other officer,
and the British Government now comes forward and
makes a claim against the United States for the
mancy these parties paid in comprising these suits.
This was done, not withstanding the treaty of commerce between the two countries expressly binds the
citizens of one country residing in the other to be
subject to all the laws thereof, and the general principle of international law that every person is subject
to the laws of the country in which he resides. There
claims are, however, rejected.

Another class of claims, which the treaty never
contemplated, were the bonds of Florida and Texas.
The counsel for the United States took the ground
that they were not designed to be included within the
Convention, as they were, in no proper sense, claims
against the United States.

In the case of the Texas bonds this ground was sustained and the claims rejected, and the decision was
tained and the claims rejected, and the decision was

In the case of the rexas bonds and the decision was tained and the claims rejected, and the decision was substantially as in the case of the Florida bonds, though the umpire to whom these cases were referred wert somewhat into the morits, and showed very clearly that there could be no claim against the United

States.

It will be found that the Dritish Commissioner de-If will be found that the Eritish Commissioner de-cided uniformly against the American claims, and for the British, without regard to their merits. He prob-ably took this course under instructions from his Government, as being most in harmony with their owned policy, and more likely to secure a large award. The case of the Mesers, Learent is one of as much importance that I venture to refer to that case in par-ticular, as it would much exceed the bounds of your patience to attempt to give the details of the British cases.

Laurents claimed damages for the saizure by Gen.

Laurents claimed damages for the saizure by Gen. Scott, and conflucation of a cebt alleged to be due from them to the Mexicon Government, as the purchase money of rad estate in the City of Mexico, of which they were afterward disposessed by Judgment of the Mexican Coarts.

Gen. Thomas, Commel for the United States, took the objection that these parties were not entired to claim before the Commissioners; having been resident in Mexico daring war, thay were, by the law of nations, subjects of that country, and not antitled to claim against the United States as British subjects. The case was most elaborately argued before the Commissioner, and afterward before the umpire, who finally gave his decision sustaining the objection taken by Gen. Thomas, and the claim was disallowed.

tion taken by Gen. Thomas, and the claim we deallowed.

If ever another Commission should be organized for the settlement of claims between the United States, and Great Britain, it is to be hoped that the treaty authorizing it will not be negotiated by man having unlimited comfisence in British fairness. The treaty was too loosely drawn, and without regard to the little dependance that is to be placed in British justice when measured out to a foreign nation.

Westminster Hall has assuredly a high reputation for the administration of justice, but the rules of that forum are not adopted at the Foreign-Office.